KENDALL WEST UTILITY

Post Office Box 1335
8 Spencer Road, Suite 200
Boerne, Texas 78006-1335
830.537.5755
PWS# 1300033

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

June 20, 2016

The following pages contain the information on the annual Water Quality Report from TCEQ for Kendall West Utility for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2015. The report in its entirety can be accessed at www.kwutility.com/reports/.

Kendall West Utility office hours are Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. The general manager is available during office hours for questions pertaining to this report, or to discuss decisions that may effect the quality of the drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE
Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater

Este informe incluye infomación importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (830) 537-5755 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

2015 Regulated Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Where do we get our drinking water?

In 2015, about 78% of our water was purchased from the Western Canyon Regional Water Supply Project (WCRWSP) sponsored by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. The source of water for the WCRWSP is CANYON LAKE. The remaining 22% of our water came from groundwater wells in the TRINITY GROUP aquifers, known locally as the Cow Creek, Lower Glen Rose and Upper Glen Rose aquifers. The City of Boerne and the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority also prepare Consumer Confident Report's and to view theirs please follow the following links to their websites.

http://www.ci.boerne.tx.us/DocumentCenter/View/6396
http://www.gbra.org/publications/ccrs.aspx

Source Water Susceptibility Assessment:

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.
For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview
Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Average Level
Regulatory compliance with some MCLs
are based on running annual average or monthly samples.

NA Not applicable

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm–parts per million, or milligrams per liter, or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb–parts per billion, or micrograms per liter, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (p g/L)

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants/ Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	27	27-27	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	65	64.9-64.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminates	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	09/24/2014	0.0223	0.0223-0.0223	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes and/or metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
*Fluoride	2015	2.68	2.42-2.68	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	0.22	0.2-0.22	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Bet/Photon emitters	2015	14.6	14.6-14.6	0	50	pCi/L**	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	0.67	0.67-0.67	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2015	4.2	4.2-4.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
2,4 D	9/24/2014	0.1	0.1-0.1	70	70	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Xylenes	2015	0.0021	0-0.0021	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

*****Exceedance of Fluoride Secondary Constituent Level

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by Kendall West Utility has a fluoride concentration of 2.54mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call Kendall West Utility at 830.537.5755. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.**

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CHEMICAL
2015	CHLORINE (FREE)	1.68	.20	2.90	4.0	<4.0	PPM	DISINFECTANT USED TO CONTROL MICROBES

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 17,115,136 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 830-537-5755.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2014	2015	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. However, we performed voluntary testing February 26, 2015, and October 21, 2015 All tested sites were within normal limits. Testing will be performed again this summer (2016) which will be recognized by TCEQ and the violation will be removed.